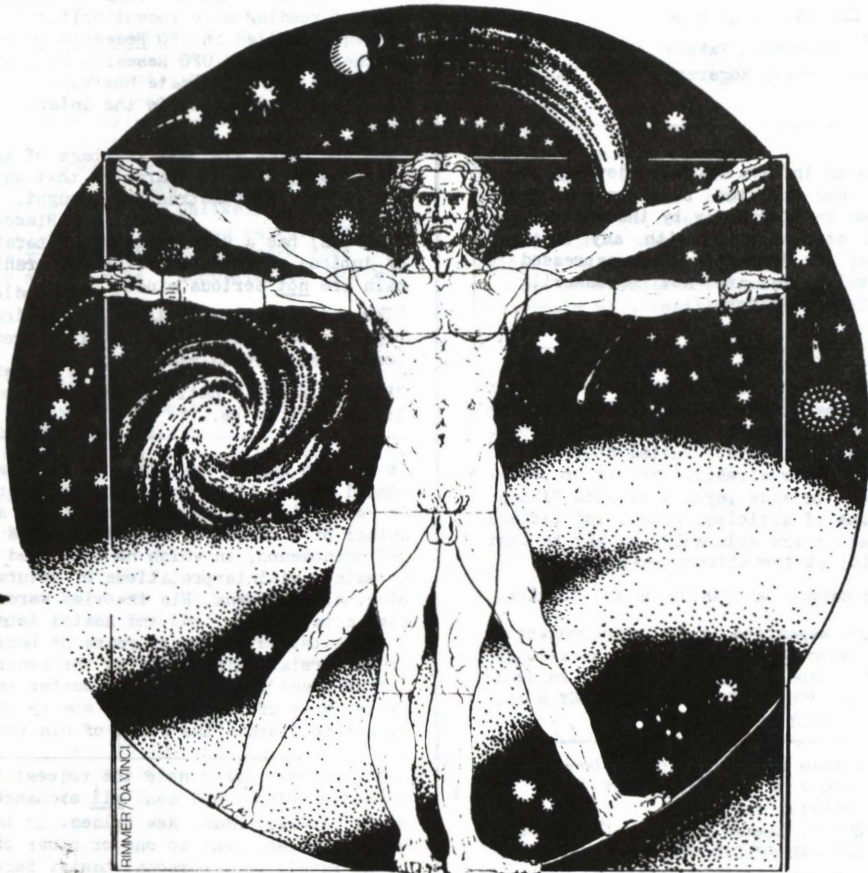


# MUFOS

New Series 6

Spring 1977



## THE CASE FOR HUMANOIDS

# MUFOB

SPRING 1977

New Series No. 6

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EDITOR: John Rimmer

EDITORIAL PANEL:

John Harney, Peter Rogerson, Roger Sandell

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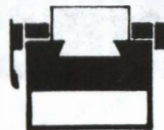
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## EDITORIAL NOTES



I recently had the opportunity of hearing a recording of a talk I (JR) gave to BUFORA in 1971, following the appearance of an article "Death & Life of British Ufology" in the old Merseyside UFO Bulletin. I had a strange feeling of *deja-vu* when reading some recent criticism of BUFORA by Jenny Randles in *UFO Research Review*, journal of the Nottingham UFO Research Society. A couple of quotes might indicate how much the British UFO scene has changed in the intervening seven years:

"The societies are just rag-bags of assorted characters, with no guarantee that any of them are capable of constructive thought..."

-J Rimmer, 1970

"(BUFORA) has a wide range of membership, many of dubious usefulness... the membership in the main are not serious minded." -J Randles, 1977

"The national organisations are basically local organisations for anyone... within reach of a London Underground station..." -J Rimmer, 1970

"BUFORA is not a national organisation, although it pretends to be..."

-J Randles 1977

It is with regret that we note the death of Dr Donald Menzel (*Time* magazine, December 27th). Dr Menzel is best known in our field as an author of a number of sceptical books on the UFO phenomenon, in which he explained the matter as mainly misinterpretations of natural meteorological phenomena. His theories were at one time a matter for long and heated debate among ufologists, but of later years he became a less controversial personality as the centre of UFO debate moved to the close-encounter and contact cases. Many ufologists would now be less inclined to dispute the worth of his books.

Will Editors please note the request in the opposite column, and send all exchange magazines to 11 Beverley Road, New Malden. In the past many have been sent to one or other of the Editorial Panel, on a personal basis. Records of exchanges and receipts are now being kept at one point, although some magazines will still be forwarded to Editorial colleagues for filing and catalogue purposes.

## THE CASE FOR HUMANOIDS

JOHN HARNEY

Is it likely that there are intelligent beings on other planets? Would they resemble us, or would they be totally different in appearance and behaviour?

Many scientists today believe that life will eventually evolve wherever it is physically possible for it to do so, and given sufficient time and favourable conditions, intelligent beings will eventually emerge. New discoveries in biology are taking place almost daily, but the question of the origin of life is still controversial. Some experts believe that the origin of life on Earth was a singular event, the result of an extremely unlikely chain of chemical reactions, an event so improbable as to be unlikely to be repeated anywhere else in the Universe at any time. According to Jacques Monod:

"...the biosphere does not contain a predictable class of objects or of events but is a particular event, certainly compatible indeed with first principles, but not deducible from those principles and therefore unpredictable". (1)

However, many scientists would argue that it would be possible to predict the occurrence of life, is only we knew enough about biology.

Those who believe that life is quite common in the Universe often say that it is unlikely to be much like life on Earth:

"Some scientists have been especially impressed by the number of individually unlikely events which are together responsible for the development of men and human intelligence. They have emphasised that even if the Earth were started out again from scratch, and only random factors allowed to operate, the development of anything like a human being would be highly unlikely". (2)

Such opinions seem very plausible, but they fail to take into account the various constraints imposed by the laws of nature. For example: "...silicon compounds might replace carbon compounds as structural biochemicals". (3) The notion that there could be forms of life based on silicon rather than carbon compounds crops up again and again in the literature. It should not be taken seriously, as such an idea betrays an ignorance of elementary

chemistry. Some writers assume that because silicon is the nearest neighbour to carbon in the Periodic Table and also has a valency of four, then it can form bonds with other silicon atoms and hydrogen, oxygen, etc., to produce compounds analogous to compounds based on carbon and having similar properties. This is not true. The bond energies involved in the links between silicon and other elements, and carbon and other elements have different values. The Si-Si bond is weaker than the C-C bond, but the Si-O bond is stronger than the C-O bond. To see what this means in practice we can compare the gas that bubbles out of fizzy lemonade (or keg beer! - Ed.), carbon dioxide, with a lump of quartz, silicon dioxide. I maintain that anyone who takes the trouble to consult the appropriate chemistry text-books will readily be convinced that a biochemistry based on silicon is impossible.

So here we have a basic constraint on the nature of any living creature, imposed by the laws of chemistry. Observational evidence indicates that these laws are the same throughout the observable universe, so there would seem to be no way of avoiding this conclusion.

Assuming that intelligent beings have evolved on other planets, what then would they look like? It is tempting to speculate that they would look like "nothing on Earth", but we must not let our imaginations run wild. The laws of nature impose many constraints on the size and shape of living organisms, and even on the social behaviour of intelligent creatures.

If we wish to design a hypothetical intelligent being, where do we start? Well, it would need a brain, and a very elaborate one at that. Thus it will need to be big enough to support a large brain, and this delicate organ will need some form of protection. How about a skull? The brain will also need sensory inputs to tell it what is happening in the outside world. It will need eyes, if only to avoid such disasters as falling down cliffs, or walking under buses. Yes, but would those eyes necessarily see the same wavelengths as our eyes? Undoubtedly so, because planetary atmospheres are most transparent to those wavelengths which we detect as visible light. What about "seeing" with radio-waves? Well, with radio waves:



"In order to have any useful resolution—that is, detection of fine visual detail—the effective collecting area must be enormous. To have the same resolving power at 5cm wavelengths that they eye has at 5000 Å wavelength, an extraterrestrial microwave "eyeball" would have to be roughly half a mile in diameter". (4)

We could go on to fill a full-length book with similar arguments, but the whole question is neatly summed up in the words of Professor M R House:

"Typical gross form associated with ecological habit for a given animal size and mode of life, suggests that there is a 'paradigm' or theoretically appropriate form for given circumstances, and that selection pressures tend to work towards this by eliminating those organisms least approximating to it". (5)

House points to various examples of evolutionary convergence such as gross similarities between swimming reptiles, mammals and fish and the fact that "sabre-tooth tigers of the Tertiary of South America were marsupial mammals, whilst the present day tigers are placental mammals".

In other words, where there is an ecological niche it will eventually be filled, by the processes of evolution, with the appropriate animal or plant. Because of the natural constraints imposed by the laws of physics and chemistry, ecological niches on other planets must bear some resemblance to those with which we are familiar on Earth.

There is nothing new in the idea that an intelligent being should conform to a certain specification. According to the Bible: "...God said Let us make man in our image, after our likeness" (6) Also it is difficult to imagine an intelligent being which did not have the "knowledge of good and evil". (7) That is, any creature which we would regard as being intelligent would have free will, or the power to choose between different possible courses of action. It is customary to draw a distinction between intelligent and non-intelligent sentient beings. We tend to assume that animals (at least the higher ones) are conscious, whereas we humans are not only conscious, but also conscious of being conscious. In other words, we have the "knowledge of good and evil", but we do not hold animals to be morally responsible for their actions.

This brings us to the question of whether intelligent extraterrestrials would have any religious beliefs or not. Would beings more advanced than we are be theists, atheists, or agnostics. Some theists maintain that the existence of God is pretty self-evident, and would presumably be even more so to more intelligent creatures. Atheist argue that belief in God is mere infantilism, so more advanced beings would have grown out of it. Maybe, but one cannot help speculating that a unanimously atheistic

race, lacking any convincing ultimate purpose for its existence, might eventually die of inanition.

We are hardly likely to reach general agreement on this matter, so let us move on to slightly firmer ground, that of economics. Can you imagine a civilized society without some form of monetary system? In ancient times, as human cultures gradually grew larger and more complex, money had to be invented in order to replace the practice of barter which gradually became more complex and difficult. It is easy to dream of a Utopia where money is abolished, but would it work? No. Some such system is needed, however honest people may become, if only to act as a check on supply and demand, and to monitor and control the distribution of resources. Such considerations, as well as many other economic facts of life will continue to apply on Earth and will also apply to any other conceivable extraterrestrial civilization.

I think that I have said enough in this essay to begin to make some sort of a case for extraterrestrial intelligences bearing some physical resemblance to ourselves. I have also argued that they would tend to resemble us in many other important ways in their social organisation and behaviour, as they would undoubtedly have to face and find answers to similar problems to ours—technical, economic, political and philosophical.

#### References:

1. MONOD, JACQUES. Chance and Necessity. (translated by Austryn Wainhouse). Collins, London, 1972.
2. SHKLOVSKII, I.S. and SAGAN, CARL. Intelligent Life in the Universe. Dell, New York, 1968.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. HOUSE, M.R. "Evolution and the Fossil Record" in Understanding the Earth. (I.G.Cass, Peter J.Smith, R.C.Wilson, eds) Artemis Press/Open University Press, 2nd edn., 1974.
6. Genesis 1.26
7. Genesis 2.17; 3.1-24.

John Harney was the founder of MUFOB, and its Editor from 1968 to 1974. He is particularly interested in scientific speculation on ufology, extraterrestrial intelligences, etc., and would welcome correspondence on such topics, as well as comment on this present article. He is at present an Open University undergraduate, and would particularly like to hear from readers who are also connected with the OU. His address is: 25 Richmond Hill, Richmond, Surrey, TW10 6RE.

# KNOWING ABOUT UFOS

Dr. Ron Westrum

## Part 2

### Reporting

Although the number of those with personal experience of UFOs seems quite large, one must remember that all experiences are not reported. In the Colorado sample, only thirteen percent of those who sighted a UFO reported it to other than family or friends (Lee, 1968, p226) (16).

In evaluating information from official agencies this selection factor must be borne in mind. And in fact to get a true idea of the amount of 'filtering', one can compare the (about) 12,000 reports which the US Air Force received between 1950 and 1969 (Condon) with the number they should have received if all the reports had been transmitted.

Of 3.75 million (estimated) people who have seen UFOs, the Colorado study found that 13 per cent, or about 490,000, had reported their sightings. If the Air Force received, over the same period, about 12,000 reports, then there must have been an enormous attrition of reports when passing through the channels, even considering multiple-witness reports. Thus anywhere from one in fifty to one in three hundred (17) sightings may be represented by an official (USAF) report. Consequently, conclusions from Air Force data about UFOs must bear this fact in mind.

What do we know about the representativeness of the reports the US Air Force receives? Can we

(16) The wording of the question in this way was unfortunate, because we do not know how many people reported sightings to no one at all; there is evidence, as we shall see below, that those who have such experiences by themselves are reluctant to report them even to family members.

(17) One does not know how many sightings are multiple witness. Even if figures were available they might indicate selective reporting; multiple witness sightings being preferentially reported.

assume that only the best reports are passed on? To attempt answers to these questions we must examine both the reasons for reporting and those for non-reporting. Sighters whose reports reached the Colorado Project's files indicated that the two strongest motives were 1) the feeling that strange objects should be reported, and 2) "I would want to know what it was" (Lee, 1968, p227) Given that the first motivation, mentioned by 43 per-cent of the sighters, could be seen as involving a sense of civic duty, one can well sense the bitterness and frustration felt by those making the reports when they are labeled liars or mentally ill. (18) Reporting is a risky business, and making a report is often an act of considerable courage.

The decision to report or not probably involves calculations about the positive and negative consequences that will personally accrue if a report is made. Many of those who have high credibility and are 'high discriminators' are precisely those who have the most to lose by making a report. Single-person sightings are probably under-represented in reports, since a greater degree of scepticism is applied to events that were witnessed by only one person. Even close kin may not believe ones unless it was witnessed by someone else (Fuller, 1966, pp.13,140, 176; Michel, 1958, p.43). The more impressive a particular UFO sighting is, the more information the report is likely to yield -- and the greater the scepticism on is likely to meet in reporting it. We have already mentioned the convincing effect that personal experience has on unbelievers. A good proxy for personal experience is the experience of a close friend or a peer. Other persons with whom there is a high identification tend to be believed more often than strangers -- even when such strangers are more knowledgeable than one's friends and peers. (19)

There is also a tendency for certain kinds of information to circulate only informally among colleague groups. This is particularly important in the case of scientists, since there observations are given special weight by both other scientists, and by the public at large. Page (1968) begins an article on detection of UFOs by noting that no astronomical photograph has recorded a UFO. This assertion is in itself interesting, as the Vallee (1966) had already indicated that more than one astronomical photograph was in existence and in fact one of them is reproduced in their book. But the assertion is even more interesting in that Page admits in a footnote that he has been told informally that 'anomalous trails' had

(18) Not to mention having to change jobs or locations as a result of adverse publicity. (Lee, 1968, p.225)

(19) For instance, airline pilots tend to believe other airline pilots (Ruppelt, p.108 et seq.); generals tend to believe other generals (Op cit. p.125); radar operators tend to believe other radar operators (Op cit., p.169). This tendency is probably stronger the more elite the group.



appeared on one set of photographs (20) which had not been reported in the public literature, and that in any case no special search for anomalies had been made. It is thus possible that an astronomer will know relatively little about colleagues' observations of UFOs even if he has an active interest in them.

The fear or ridicule predisposes many scientists against reporting. Berthold Schwartz, a psychiatrist, notes that he interviewed a physicist who is now Professor and chairman of a university department. Although this person had experienced a UFO sighting at close range which he credited with a significant influence on his life, few of his colleagues were aware that he had had such an experience (Schwartz, 1972). Nor would he allow his name to be used in Schwartz's writings. In my own interviews with about two dozen physicists and chemists in a university setting, I came across one case in which an apparently prominent physicist observed what would be called a "cloud cigar" in the jargon of ufology. He had not publicised the fact however, and had in fact sworn his friends to secrecy. Thus many reports — how many it is impossible to know — by scientists are kept not only from the public but from their colleagues at large. And the informal policies of scientific journals (see Hartmann, 1968, p.584) are such that the journals are unlikely to accept the papers of scientists who try to publish them. All of which contributes to the public and scientific impression that UFOs are not seen by astronomers. (see Jones, 1968a, p.230)

This tendency extends to the international concealment of research projects on UFOs carried out by scientists and others. Ruppelt (1956) mentions two cases of such concealment, both dealing with the relation of UFOs to exceptionally high atmospheric radiation. In one case a group of scientists at an Atomic Energy Commission laboratory had noticed that huge jumps in background radiation tended to be associated with local UFO sightings. Some years later they set up a recording apparatus on a local mountain, and found that in the one case in which a UFO had been seen near the mountain their recording apparatus showed a large jump in radiation level (see pp.264-270). In the second case a military installation found consistently that its radiation monitoring equipment tended to show higher radiation in areas where UFOs had been seen (pp. 270-271). In both cases no official report was made of the activities of these groups.

If UFOs were, for instance, outer-space vehicles, then those reports which involved close proximity to UFOs, or contact with their "operators" would be the most valuable, since they would yield the most information on the nature of the craft and their occupants. Since such reports are often sensational, however, and the:

(20) From the Smithsonian "Prairie" meteorite camera network.

rapporteurs often make money on the basis of their testimony, reports of contacts tend to be suspect. Project Blue Book had an admirably simple method of dealing with such reports: they went into a file marked 'crackpot'. Many amateur UFO investigation organisations also reject such reports (Vallee, 1966, pp 232-234).

It was previously the belief of the author of this paper that contactees represented a mixed group of hoaxers and psychotics. This may in fact be the case; but even if it is, the matter is more complex than it at first appears. Many contactees are apparently 'silent'. According to his own account, Keel (1970, p.212) interviewed over 200 of them who had previously not divulged their experiences in a public way. (21) He estimates that they may number as many as 50,000 throughout the USA, although he does not disclose the basis for this estimate. Other contactees are inspired to attempt assassinations (Vallee, 1969, p.131); may play major roles in religious "miracles", such as the one in Fatima, Portugal in 1915 (see e.g. Keel, 1970, pp.255-264); or even conspire to overthrow governments (Keel, 1970, pp.280-281). Depending on how broadly one wishes to define "Contactee", one might consider that many of the world's major and minor religions were started by alleged or actual contactee experiences. The real extent of the contactee phenomenon is beyond the scope of this paper, and can only be appreciated by reading Vallee and Keel.

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The above considerations make it unlikely that the official reports represent a random sample of UFO experiences and even less likely that they represent the most informative reports. Ruppelt, while Director of Project Blue Book, once found out about a very important sighting (Ruppelt, 1956, pp.139-141) while riding on a plane with a man who had no idea who Ruppelt was; Ruppelt was the first and perhaps the only person he had confided in, because he was a complete stranger. This sighting, which correlated with another previously uncorroborated sighting, reached Ruppelt by coincidence. How many other sightings are not so serendipitously communicated? One does not know. It is clear though, that much that is important comes to light only after intensive search or completely by accident. Reporting is thus a haphazard process, and much filtering of reports takes place at the source.

It would be undesirable to suggest that all suppression of reports is unjustified. Clearly, society's information-processing mechanisms are limited, and might be overloaded if all apparent anomalies were scrupulously reported. Hence, in making a decision as to whether to report or not, the individual may also be concerned with overburdening social intelligent mechanisms. The more striking the observation, of course, the less legitimate this rationale becomes. My personal impression is that there are as many errors of overcaution in reporting as there are of temerity.

(21) He did this by circulating in "flap" areas talking to people in the vicinity, etc.

# INTCAT

## PART 11

### AN INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF TYPE I REPORTS

Compiled by Peter Rogerson

532 9 December 1954 1830 hrs  
DORF-GULL (GERMANY) Ernst Jung and his wife saw an intense red luminous object descending towards them at great speed. It hovered 5m above ground level when they stopped their motorcycle. It was cigar shaped, about 5m long, 2m wide. They saw it turn off its lights and fly towards the forest. Other people in a bus saw the same thing. (M350; Nachrichten, Oct '56)

533 10 December 1954 1830 hrs  
FLORESTA (VENEZUELA) A doctor from Caracas was driving with his father between La Carlota aerodrome and Francisco de Miranda Avenue, stopped his car as two little men were running into the bushes. Soon after a luminous disc rose from the side of the road with a sizzling sound and flew away. (M351; Lor I, 43; Lor Ia, 49; Lor II, 105; Lor IV, 63)

534 10 December 1954 Evening  
CHICO (VENEZUELA) While out rabbit hunting two young men, Lorenzo Flores and Jesus Gomez, saw a bright object near the Trans-Andean Highway. On approaching it they saw it was shaped like two bowls joined together, about 3m diam, hovering at less than 1m above the ground. The underside was a source of fiery light. 4 small beings, about 1m tall, emerged and attacked Gomez. Flores beat the creatures off, his rifle being broken by their extremely hard, hairy bodies. Despite their great strength, the creatures appeared to be very light. When Gomez recovered consciousness, the two fled, so did not see the craft take off. Police who investigated saw the boy's bruises and torn clothes; evidence of a struggle was found at the spot. (M352; Lor I, 43; Lor Ia, 49; Lor II, 105; Lor IV, 63, 169; Humanoids, 34; Keyhole C; FSR 14,3)

535 11 December 1954 1700 hrs  
LINHA BELA VISTA (BRASIL) Farmer Pedro Moraes was alerted by a chicken squawking, and saw an object hovering and oscillating at low altitude. Its bottom was like an "enormous polished brass kettle", its upper part resembled a jeep hood, and it made a noise like a sewing machine. In a nearby field were two little men who appeared to lack faces, dressed all over in a "yellow coloured sack". One knelt and picked a tomato plant from the ground, while the other ran toward the witness, gesturing him to leave. They got into the craft, which disappeared into

the sky in a few moments. No trace of the chicken was found, and no footprints of the beings. (M353; Lor I, 46; Lor Ia, 53; Humanoids, 34; Lor II, 107; Lor IV, 171)

536 12 December 1954  
LOS TEQUES (VENEZUELA) Low, no details. (Petrovitch Computer List of Venezuela Landings, H66 207)

537 13 December 1954 0100 hrs  
UPATA (VENEZUELA) Occupant report, no details at present (Petrovitch Venez. List, H66 219)

538 14 December 1954 0300 hrs  
BACHAQUERO, (VENEZUELA) Low, no details at present. (Petrovitch Venez., H66 223)

539 15 December 1954  
CAMPO GRANDE (BRASIL) A man fishing in the river 400m away from his holiday home heard his dog howl, and saw a sphere hovering 2m above the ground. A small sphere was rotating around it, and three other spheres were attached underneath it. From the large object three "very small" men descended with "rapid and agile" movements. They collected samples, and returned to the craft. Two of them re-emerged to repeat the operation. The samples were collected in a metallic tube with a conical end, by one, and placed in a luminous basket held by the other. This completed, they re-entered, both machines then taking off at high speed. They had removed calcareous material from the river bank, leaving square holes, some large enough to hold a man. (Lor II, 195; Lor IV, 289)

540 16 December 1954 Night  
SAN CARLOS (VENEZUELA) In the Ministry of Agriculture Exposition Park three young men encountered a dwarf, who attacked one of them, Jesus Paz, before fleeing into a disc shaped machine which flew off immediately with a loud buzzing noise. It was flat, and had been hovering just above ground. Paz received deep cuts, as if from an animal, and had to be taken to hospital. (M354; Lor I, 50; Lor Ia, 55; Humanoids, 35)

541 17 December 1954 1700 hrs  
BERSAILLIN (FRANCE) A woodsman from Poligny saw a very bright light on the road, thinking it was an American car with headlights on, but soon saw that it came from a dark craft about 80m away. The light turned brighter; the witness felt an intense heat wave and thought he was going to die. Finally the light went away. (M355)

542 18 December 1954 0005 hrs  
COLONIA DE BARBULA (VENEZUELA) Low, no details. (Petrovitch Venez., H66 231)

543 19 December 1954  
CARTAYA (SPAIN) Moral Bernal and J Riquelme Camacho were at a place called Tavirona when they saw a circular craft on the ground 50m away. As they walked nearer they were surprised to see the object rise high, noisily and fly away towards Portugal. (B14; Noticiario Universal, 20 Dec 54)



544 19 December 1954 2300 hrs  
VALENCIA (VENEZUELA) Jockey Jose Parra (18), saw six small creatures loading stones into a disc shaped machine, hovering about 3m above ground. He tried to run away, but was paralysed by a violet beam aimed at him by one of the creatures. They all re-entered the craft, which took off. (M356; Lor I, 52; Lor Ia, 57; Lor II, 105; Humanoids, 35.)

545 20 December 1954 0005  
VALENCIA (VENEZUELA) An employee of the Barbula Sanatorium saw an object on the ground, but did not report it. Three hours later another employee saw the craft. It was luminous and took off soon afterwards. (M357; Lor I, 52)

546 23 December 1954 1110 hrs  
PUA TRIAGUEN (CHILE) Landing, no details at present. (Petrovitch Computer List of Chilean Landing Cases)

547 29 December 1954 2100 hrs  
BRU (FRANCE) Near Gardonne, Mr Gamba saw an oval red object 50m away. When he tried to approach it he found he was unable to move. As soon as this paralysis subsided he ran to get his brothers, and came back to the craft, which turned white then red. It rose and flew away toward the East. It had been on the ground for at least 15 mins. Traces were found as if the ground had been dug up. Small trees near the river were found damaged, as if cut by a knife. (M358; Sud-Ouest, 31 Dec 54)

548 31 December 1954  
CAMAQUE (BRASIL) Occupant report, no details as yet. Witness J Rodel. (P841)

#### INTCAT NEWS

This issue sees the end of the 1954 period, the manuscript for which was prepared in 1973!

As you might know, our original plan was to revise the catalogue as time went on. However, this is now impractical, as INTCAT is being prepared on a different basis. A master-manuscript is being built up, photocopies of which supply the MUFOB and UFO-INFO catalogues. This manuscript will be amended as circumstances demand; and will, we hope, form the basis of the complete published catalogue, which we hope will be ready in 1980.

In December 1971 there were 1,400 items in INTCAT, there are now over 4,000 and the file grows. We believe that there could be at least 10,000 such reports in UFO publications and society files. We would like to get access to all of these, please help.

From the 1955 entries onwards, a new system of references will be used, to show links in a chain going as far back to the original sources as is possible. A number of new symbols are introduced, which are explained in the following examples.

A hyphen indicates links in a chain of references:

FSR 17,4 p.15-Daily Mirror-New York Times. indicating that our abstract is taken from an FSR article based on a Daily Mirror report quoting the New York Times. If a report was taken from two sources these would be linked with a +  
FSR 17,4 p.15-Daily Mirror+Daily Mail-New York Times.

indicating that the FSR report is based on versions of the New York Times piece appearing in the Mirror and Mail. If a further link for one of the items in a chain is known, this sub-chain is separated out in brackets, thus

FSR 17,4 p.15-(APRO Bulletin-New York Times)+Daily Mirror.

This indicates that the FSR report quotes APRO Bulletin, who take their information from the NY Times, and also quotes from the Daily Mirror. An entry thus

FSR 17,4 + BUFORA Journal - APRO Bulletin - NY Times + Chicago Herald.

shows that our abstract is compiled from articles in both FSR and BUFORA Journal based on APRO Bulletin, who quote both the New York and Chicago papers. The other new symbol is a double colon ::, which indicates a completely new chain, and also separates out lists of useful secondary references  
FSR - APRO Bulletin - New York Times :: BUFORA Journal - Chicago UFO Bulletin - Chicago Herald :: Lorenzen II :: Keel I :: Keyhoe.

Where more than one chain is quoted, that giving the most information is listed first.

549 1955 approx. date 2030 hrs  
MILLICENT, SOUTH AUSTRALIA (AUSTRALIA) A council overseer, Mr R Danks, saw a round object, less than 2m diam., dull red in colour, resting on a tripod in a paddock 9.6km from Millicent. It rose slowly and disappeared to the southeast. (Hervey a, pl28)

550 1955 approx. date 2125 hrs  
SANDY CREEK, SOUTH AUSTRALIA (AUSTRALIA) A motorist driving from Lyndoch to Willaston, saw a red glow in the road near the Sandy Creek Hotel. He approached to within 4m of a blood-red object 7.5m diam., 3.6m high, which was blocking the road. It had a concave top and a flat base. It rose up more than 100m, turned on its side and moved very fast towards Two Wells (Hervey, 128)

551 3 January 1955 0725 hrs  
MELBOURNE, VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA) Two people in a car saw a flying object come within 70m of them after the vehicle had stopped. (M359 - Guy Quincey)

552 5 January 1955 1600 hrs  
OYARZUN, GAINCHUZRIQUETA (GUIPUSCOA, SPAIN) Feliz Galarraga (23) and Miguel and Martin Arraspio observed from two separate locations (railway yard and the highway) a red globe about 2.5m diam., metallic and very bright, come to the ground. Galarraga went toward it but when he was 100m away the object took off. (B18 - La Vanguardia Espania, 7 Jan 55)

553 3 February 1955  
LLICO (CHILE) An unidentified object landed. no further details at present (Petrovitch, list of Chilean landings)

554 15 February 1955 (appx)  
CONCEPCION (NUBLE, CHILE) A 'distinguished professional man' was driving home with his family when he observed a strange disc-shaped machine resting in a pasture adjacent to the road to Bulnes. He drew the attention of his family to this craft; they then got out of the car and tried to approach the machine, which rose up vertically at dizzying speed, silently. At the site they found brush and weeds pressed down. The witness desired to remain anonymous. (Heiden - Petrovitch - Santiago La Segunda 17 Jan 55 - Pedro Sanzana)

555 March 1955 (appx year) 1600 hrs  
MONTORES DEL VALLES (BARCELONA, SPAIN)  
Pedro Corella (41) an architect, was driving to Montmalo when, between Montornes del Valles and La Roca the engine of his car began to fail. He got out and lifted the hood, then he saw in a field by the Mogent River 250m away, a circular grey metallic object which resembled a gyroscope - a dome surrounded by a ring. On the top of the object were two short humanoid figures. A few seconds later the object, which was near a high-tension pole, rose rapidly at 45° disappearing from sight instantly. A local farmer, name unknown, saw the object at closer range. At the site scorched grass and marks of a tripod were found. (Ballester-Olmos - Antonio Ribera, 19)

556 2 March 1955 1700 hrs  
HUNTLEY (ILLINOIS) A car was followed for 10 min. by 3 "elongated balloons" each showing eight red lights. The objects were 7m long. (M362 - ATIC)

557 5 March 1955 (appx. date)  
COULEMU (CHILE) An unidentified object landed and left traces. No further details at present (Petrovitch - List of Chilean landings)

558 24 March 1955 2000 hrs  
RHOSLEFAIN, MERIONETHSHIRE (WALES) Two Italian immigrants, Angelo & Salvatore Tornabene, saw a bright orange object zig-zag into the sea, trailing smoke, then flame, as it dropped. Almost immediately it rose up again trailing grey smoke and moved away northwards at great speed. Gibbons I p.115 - Janet Gregory) THIS APPEARS TO BE A POOR DESCRIPTION OF A FIREBALL WHICH CRASHED OFF THE WELSH COAST THAT DAY.

559 30 March 1955 0315 hrs  
TUCSON (ARIZONA) Muscial Andy Florio was driving on H'way 80 between Tucson & El Paso when he encountered a discoid machine 30m dia., 7.5m thick, bronze coloured with circular openings around its rim from which amber lights protruded. From its roof came blue-green lights, and it made a sound like a modulated electrical hum. It manoeuvred, then tipped in its side projecting a beam of white light, burning Florio's arm and blistering the paint on his car. The radio stopped and

his lights and motor dropped power. The battery was found to be drained of half its acid and the radio was burnt out. Florio experienced nausea for some time afterwards. (Phillips p.18 - Modern People 27 Oct 74) TYPE I STATUS UNCERTAIN.

560 April 1955 1930 hrs  
FORT ROSEBERY (ZAMBIA) While driving near Ft Rosebery D G L Clarke and his son saw a luminous object, first as a star-like point in the sky, which approached to within 500m. The oval object buzzed the car twice before descending behind trees on the other side of a river. The witness was terrified and drove away. (FSR 1,2 - Ndola Northern News, no date)

561 April 1955 (appx date) Night  
MAJORCA, BALEARIC IS. (SPAIN) A truck driver saw an object like a luminous "telephone booth" in a field 240m from where he had stopped. Suddenly it shot upward "with a noise like dynamite". (J B Delair - Jessup III p.144 - NY Herald Tribune 5 Apr 1954)

562 9 April 1955 0130 hrs  
GRAND ISLE, LAKE CHAMPION (VERMONT) Several people observed a round object flying very low on two occasions, and possibly landing. (J B Delair - Jessup III p.144 - F.Saucer Review (Seattle) Sep 55)

563 May 1955 0015 hrs  
DINAN, COTES-DU-NORD (FRANCE) Returning very late to the girls' college where he was residing, Mr Droguet was blinded by a blue-green beam of light as he entered the courtyard. It came from a huge object hovering at 1.5m. Suddenly he became aware that there were two beings 1.6m tall beside the machine. They wore metallic one piece grey overalls, which made them resemble the 'Mickey Tyre man' as in the advert. Their heads were encased in bulky helmets, their hands covered by gloves, and on their abdomen they each had a black box with many leads coming from it. One of the beings was picking something up from the ground, the other was looking around the area. After appx. 15 mins. the two beings walked towards the machine with difficulty, like divers, and entered it through a small staircase and a dark opening on its underpart. The machine rose to treetop ht., the witness feeling a sensation of suction. Then its lights went out. Droguet was nervous for some days afterwards. (FSRCH no 1 - LDEN no 106 - J Cresson)

564 25 May 1955 0330 hrs  
BRANCH HILL, SYMMES TOWNSHIP (OHIO) Robert Hunnicutt, a chef, was driving north on the Madeira-Lovelock 'pike, near Hopewell Road, when he saw a rise he saw what looked like 3 men praying. As he stopped by them he saw that they were three humanoids about 1m tall, grey all over, with a large bulge on their right side from armpit to waist; arranged in a triangular fashion with the lead figure holding his arms over his head, as if holding some kind of rod. Sparks flew from one hand to the other, apparently across the



rod. As Hunnicutt got out of his car the beings turned slightly and faced him. It was then that he realised their extraordinary appearance, and noted the following additional details. A large, straight mouth, without lips, crossed nearly the whole of their lower face, giving them a froglike appearance; the top of their heads was bald with rolls of fat running across. Their right arms were longer than their left. The beings were 6m away and the witness began to move toward them, when they moved slightly forward with a peculiar and "graceful" movement. He got the impression that he should move no closer. As he drove off to get additional witnesses he noted an odour of "fresh cut alfalfa with a trace of almonds". It was then that he became afraid and drove to the police dept. (Skylook 84 - The Loveland Encounter - Ted Blocher :: Sanderson Ib p.147 :: Stringfield p.66 :: Humanoids p.54)

565 29 May 1955 (appx date) 1920hrs  
SMITHFIELD nr CAIRNS, QUEENSLAND (AUSTRALIA) Thomas Robinson and his elderly parents saw from their veranda a light growing in size for 2 mins. and flying between them and Mt Williams, looking like a light aircraft on fire. It changed course losing altitude and trailing flames. It descended behind trees, lighting up the whole area, rose again and began to feel its way along the crooked edge of the cane field and the swamp, towards the house. It descended again 4 times, once within 100m of the family; the light waking the dogs, which began to bark. It finally moved away NW. No traces were found. (M363 - UFO Bulletin Mar 58 :: Hervey la p.99)

566 31 May 1955 1100 hrs  
PUY-ST-GALMIER, PUY-DE-DOME (FRANCE) A farmer J B Collange (74) was watching his cows in a meadow on a clear calm morning, when he suddenly saw, in an easterly direction, a circular object about 3m away, the bottom about 30cm off the ground. It measured between 1-1.2m diam., was very luminous white, but not blinding. Many white, yellow and blue filaments were radiating from the disc. Those on its lower edge touched the grass, and caused it to flutter. The object rose over a hedge, and was lost to sight behind some woods. (M364 - Ouranos 14,15 & 22 :: FSR 12,5 - Charles Bowen :: Heiden - Barrouges p.242 - Guieu II p.224)

567 June 1955 oloo hrs  
MUCOS, LA CORUNA (SPAIN) A sailor Juan Agulla Riveiro, was working on the deck of his ship, when he suddenly saw a dwarfish being resembling a gorilla. The creature had huge chest and arms, very small legs, and was apparently wearing plastic coveralls and a hood, and was holding an object in his hands. The witness is paralysed by a green light, and does not know how long this lasted. (Ballester-Olmos - Diex Minutos, June 55)

569 17 June 1955 2215 hrs  
SKOKIE (ILLINOIS) Mrs W E Johnson saw a cigar shaped object travelling fast at treetop height above her yard near Suffield Terrace. The

object was described as being two or three times longer than the apparent diameter of a full moon. (Delair - Jessup III p.282)

570 June 17 1955 2315 hrs  
FINDLEY LAKE (PENNSYLVANIA) Mrs B Sweet and another witness ducked as a luminous object flew over low over the Francis Spencer farm. (Delair - Contact UK archives - North East Breeze, 30 Jun 55)

571 Summer 1955 Early morning  
RADLETT, HERTFORDSHIRE (ENGLAND) The night staff at the Handley-Page aerodrome are said to have seen a luminous object ascend vertically from the runway. At the same time in St Albans, (1.2km away) Gary Cramp (13) was awakened by a very bright crescent shaped object, rocking and trailing dust, then descending. At the site where the machine had apparently landed a large area of burnt bracken was found. (Cramp II p.262)

572 Summer 1955 (appx. year) 1500 hrs  
BURON nr COUDES (FRANCE) A group of about 6 children playing were startled by two beings 90cm - 1m tall, about 25-30m away. They were wearing shiny diving suits with enormous helmets c. 50cm wide, with a flat, circular, reflective visor. Near the dwarves stood a box of similar material into which they were placing stones taken from a nearby wall. The beings were moving "like a slow motion film". After a couple of minutes the boys fled in panic. (FSR 15,6 - LDLN no 98 - R Eraud - D.L.V., one of the boys, first hand)

573 July 1955 (appx. month)  
BATAVIA (OHIO) Undocumented occupant report. (Ted Blocher)

574 July 1955 Evening  
LOVELAND (OHIO) A 19 yr. old Civil Defence worker, Carlos F was driving a civil defence truck over the Little Miami area bridge when he noticed four small figures on the river bank beneath the bridge, and an unpleasant smell which hung about the area. The beings were human-like in appearance, about 1m tall, and moved in an "odd" manner. Carlos observed this only for about 10 sec before driving to police headquarters. He refused to co-operate with investigators. (Blocher - The Loveland Encounters)

575 July 1955 Night  
LOVELAND HEIGHTS (OHIO) A lady was awoken by the barking of a neighbour's dog. From her porch she saw a little man about 3m away. He disappeared when she turned her light on, returned when she turned it off. This happened several times. The being appeared to be 1m high, covered in foliage. The neighbours, Mr Magonie & his wife were also awoken by the dogs and noticed a powerful unpleasant swamp-like odour. (Blocher - The Loveland Encounter - Frank Whitecotton)

Information for, and comments on, this catalogue should be sent to:  
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## Contagion: Experience generation vs. Report Release.

A point often advanced in favour of the hypothesis that waves of UFO sightings are due to hysterical contagion is that the release of a single prominent report prompts the release of many more. One distinction, however, must be made that is often overlooked in this matter. Reporting may well be contagious, in the sense that a person may be motivated to report a UFO if other reports are being made. This does not necessarily imply, though, that the number of experiences of UFOs increases when this happens - which would be the case if hysterical contagion were involved. Rather, all that one can say is that the propensity to report increases. This is likely to mean that the conditional probability of reporting, given an experience, will increase; and it is likely to mean that reports which are hoaxes will increase as well.

Earlier we have indicated the small ratio of reports to primary experiences. There exists at any time, then, a large number of reports which can be "shaken loose" by a newspaper article, magazine or book. It is by no means true that the reports which are thus elicited are all second rate either. Heuvelmans, in his work on sea-serpents (1968), has noted that many good reports seem to be communicated after someone breaks the ice and tells about their sighting; others are then likely to write to the magazine or author of the article and relate their own experience. This sort of "report release" phenomenon may be involved in information about other kinds of anomalies as well.

Of course, if hysterical contagion is involved, all the reports which come in should refer to experiences which postdate the original report. Report release, on the other hand, is likely to involve reports that may be years old. Yet even this criterion is not unequivocal, since experiences after the original report are more likely to be reported than ones before it. And in the case where private, unpublicised experiences take place before the initial report is made (22), is the hypothesis of hysterical contagion still tenable? This is a question which sociologists might fruitfully attack with both empirical studies and mathematical models, since the phenomenon of hysterical contagion often manifests itself in quite different ways, as one can see from the diverse kinds of collective behaviour grouped under this label (see the review in Kerckhoff & Back, 1968, ch.2); from bodily symptoms which are transmitted through personal observations to imagined incidents which are suggested by newspaper stories. Even neuroses like "shell shock" may be the result of social contagion.

## Behaviour of Official Agencies

So far we have been largely concerned with those who have experiences with and report UFOs. Clearly one component of reporting, though, is the expected reaction of those to whom the report

is made. We have already alluded to the role of communication media in generating reports, but government agencies also have a role in eliciting or discouraging reports. This role is particularly important where organisations, including other agencies, are in a position to make repeated UFO observations, and whose propensity to make reports will be related to the feedback they get from those who receive the reports. Ruppelt indicates in several places how important this feedback can be in influencing the transmission or non-transmission of reports (1956 pp.146,159-161,169,170).

In looking at the interaction of official agencies, it is often useful to make a dichotomy between "locals" and "centrals". The locals are those on the spot, in the field, who actually have the experiences. The centrals are those who have the job of interpreting the reports of the locals, often in political capitals far removed from the scene of the action. Should locals observe some anomalous phenomena and try to send a report to the centrals, trouble is almost necessarily bound to ensue. The locals consider themselves "high discriminators" and reasonably competent at evaluating what they observe. The centrals, on the other hand, have not made the observation that the locals have, consider such observations a priori impossible, and suspect that the locals are a bit barmy.

The communications from locals to centrals tend to arrive in written form, often with contextual facts and emotional ambience extracted from them; in any case there is nothing to require the centrals to read the reports in their entirety. The centrals then suggest that the local, e.g., have been drinking too much (Ruppelt, 1956, p.99) or advise the locals about certain elementary sources of observational error that they may not have taken into account (Ruppelt, 1956, p.170). Regardless of the emotional tone of the locals' reactions to these insults - which range from fury to despair -- the reports are almost certain to stop coming, a result that the centrals do not seek to avoid.

In many cases the locals are not part of any agency, and submit reports, for instance, to the local Air Force base. If those at the Base do not have a personal commitment to transmit the sightings, they may well wish to avoid unpleasant suggestions from their "centrals" and so tailor their information transmissions to match the expectations of their superiors.

Air Force officers are human, and therefore interpret their duty quite differently. Some went to great lengths not to submit a report. Others took a special delight in submitting all of the 'easy' ones out of a zealous loyalty to their service, because the more 'identified' they turned in, the higher would be the overall percentage of UFO reports explained. (Condon, 1968, p.22)

(22) This was the case in the UFO wave of 1947, in which several sightings took place before Kenneth Arnold's famous one (see Blocher, 1967).



The centrals, too have their own higher echelons, whom they in turn must take into consideration:

The people on the UFO project began to think maybe the brass didn't consider them too smart so they tried a new hypothesis: UFOs don't exist. In no time they found that this was easier to prove and it got recognition. Before if an especially interesting UFO report came in and the Pentagon wanted an answer, all they'd get was an "It could be real but we can't prove it". Now such a request got a quick, snappy, "It was a balloon", and feathers were stuck in caps from ATIC up to the Pentagon. Everybody felt fine. (Ruppelt, 1956, p.82)

Because of the often close dependence of agency behaviour on the perceived wishes of the higher echelons, the information which reached the latter may vary in a manner only partially related to external events, at least as such events reach the lower echelons.

Not all agency personnel, of course, act in this manner; some often persist in forwarding reports of unexplained UFO sightings in spite of the sentiments of their superiors. When official channels bog down, informal channels often are used for communication. The higher echelons are not necessarily unanimous, and those among them who refuse to accept pat answers may find sympathetic lower officers who will surreptitiously forward reports, although this will sometimes be done only on a face-to-face basis (see Ruppelt, 1956, ch.1). Here again the informal communication that takes place among colleague groups is often the main channel along which much information travels and discussion takes place.

For several months the belief that Project Blue Book was taking a negative attitude and the possibility that UFOs were interplanetary spacecrafts had been growing in the Pentagon, but these ideas were usually discussed only in the privacy of offices with doors that would close tight. (emphasis RW) (Ruppelt, 1956, p.196)

It nonetheless appears true, at least in the period 1947-1953, that evidence by and large was looked into, reported, or destroyed according to what it was felt the higher echelons of the US Air Force desired (Ruppelt, 1956, pp.12, 160, 176, 229). This was also true of the orientation of Project Blue Book itself during this period. Nor is such behaviour a unique property of Air Force intelligence organizations (see Wilensky, 1967, ch.3).

These internal forms of suppression, subterfuge, and deceit are harmful enough to the process of social intelligence; in warfare they have often extracted high costs (Wilensky, 1967). Where public opinion is aroused, however, external forms of disinformation are resorted to as well. The so-called Robertson Panel, a group of scientists who were called to evaluate the

evidence for UFOs in 1953, recommended a public debunking campaign to take the "mystery" out of UFOs. The intention of the Robertson Panel was to discourage the "poor" quality reports so that there would be more time to process "good" quality reports. It is possible, on the other hand, that what would have resulted had their recommendations been taken seriously was a decreased propensity to report, which would affect "good" as well as "poor" reports. An Air Force disinformation campaign in 1949, although admittedly less elaborate than the one proposed by the Robertson Panel, hardly succeeded in quashing public interest. (Ruppelt, 1956, p.87). The disinformation campaign itself may have served to stimulate public interest, since it was obvious to many observers that the Air Force was being less than candid. This may be one of the "ironies" to which Jones (1968b) has referred: the process of concealment itself arouses interest in what is being concealed.

### Conclusion

In forming his opinion as to whether or not UFOs are in fact "real" -- whether extraterrestrial, ultraterrestrial, or whatever -- the layman cannot be expected to weigh all of the considerations we have advanced here about the way in which social intelligence about anomalous phenomena is formed. The scientist is likely to be more concerned with those aspects of the phenomena about which he does find out, and to which he can apply the sorts of measurements and methods that to many scientists and laymen alike constitute science. Persons whose responsibilities are less easily circumscribed, such as the social critic and the policy-maker, however, cannot excuse themselves on the basis of either limited sophistication or specialised expertise. In making decisions about anomalous phenomena, they must take into account the network of social information which is responsible for keeping public and government informed about the external world. Mass hysteria over hoaxes and hallucinations constitutes only one danger; the opposite danger is ignoring forces which may have unsought effects on human life.

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# A Schematic Chart of Ufology

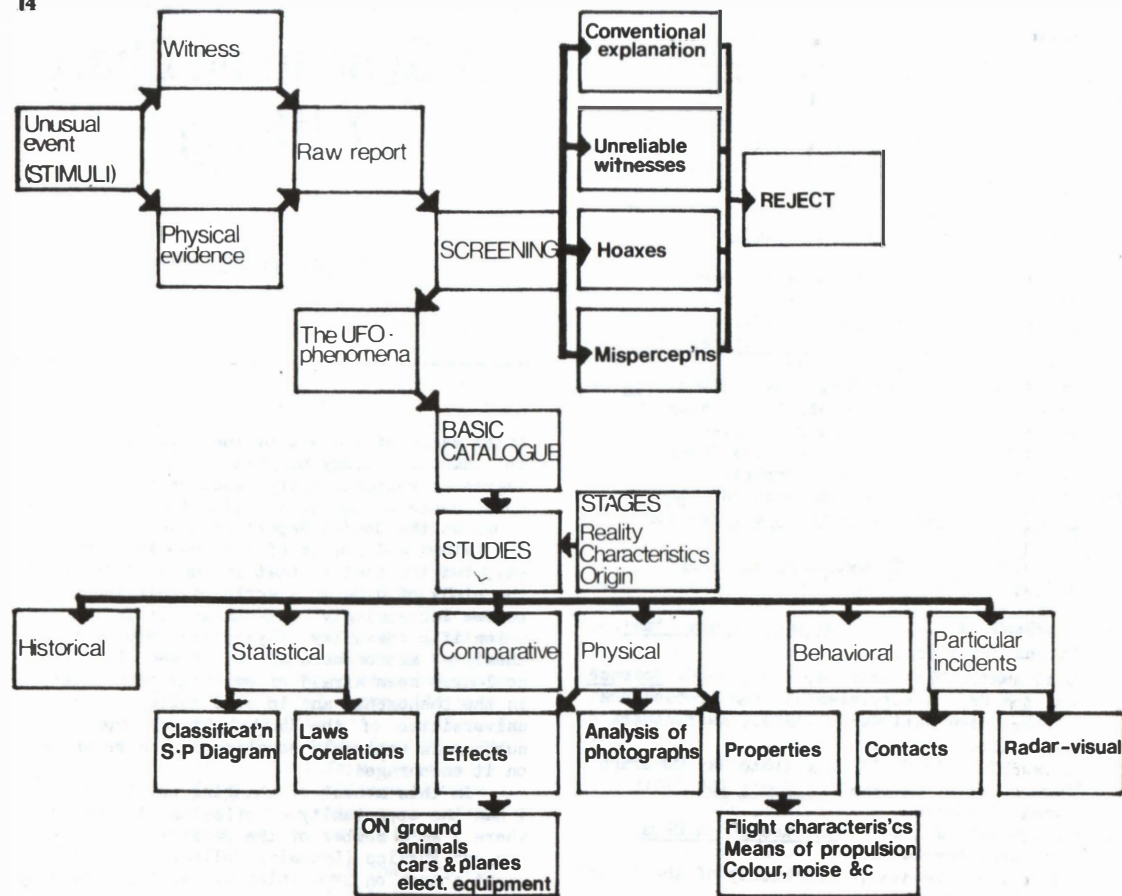
William Smith

After years of neglect by the scientific Establishment, ufology has finally attained some degree of respectability. Whether this is as a consequence of the abomination that has become known as the Condon Report -- a true denial of the method and spirit of science -- is hard to say, but the fact is that in the last few years the study of UFOs as a worthy discipline has become increasingly respectable within the scientific community. Physicists, biologists, chemists, astronomers and other men of science no longer seem afraid of evincing open interest in the phenomena, and in some colleges and universities of the United States the subject is seriously considered, and research on it encouraged.

In this moment of changing public opinion I had the opportunity of offering, in the college where I am a member of the Department of Astronomy and Physics (Lycoming College, Penna.), a short course on UFOs which was well received by both the academic enclave and the community at large. In organising my material for these talks I was faced with the problem of finding a frame of reference, a suitable outline that would allow me to define properly the UFO phenomenon. Thus the schematic chart shown overleaf was engendered, and I am presenting it here in the hope that it might be helpful to other investigators and lecturers in disseminating the little -- or perhaps I should say the much -- that we know about UFOs.

The chart is entered at the upper left corner. An UNUSUAL EVENT attracts the attention of the incidental WITNESSES who may be so affected by the event that they decide to report it to the "authorities", whoever they might be. Following the event we may be left with ambiguous marks on the ground, vivid impressions on the minds of the witnesses, and the report produced by the initial investigators, be they police or other bodies. This is the starting point for the UFO investigator, who is indeed in a better position to determine whether the occurrence was really exceptional, or if on the contrary there exist CONVENTIONAL EXPLANATIONS or other circumstances that compromise the





authenticity of the case. Although the list shown on the chart is by no means complete, it does give an idea of the many negative considerations that can contribute to the rejection of a particular sighting. As Dr Hynek put it, the essence of the UFO phenomena is constituted by those cases that survive the scrutiny of the expert, and which cannot be explained within the frame of reference of conventional science. Notice that this definition is entirely contrary to the definition set forth by the Condon group, according to which the UFO instances are those that the witness himself fails to explain - in many cases due to his lack of scientific "baggage" - and which, of course, are easily eliminated later, with trivial or far-fetched explanations.

Thus we arrive at the BASIC CATALOGUE to be used by scholars as the starting point for their research. The spurious cases eliminated, those not so easily dismissed remain to challenge science. And the STUDIES are to be made using the scientific method, seeking the correlations and similarities that would lead

to the discovering of the invariants and the laws of the phenomenon. The STATISTICAL approach is just one of many possible, and undoubtedly in my eagerness to establish order I have omitted more than one method of attack. As a physicist I am primarily concerned with tangible aspects, like the effects observed in combustion engines and electrical equipment, as well as in the UFO's dynamic and kinematic characteristics, and for that reason I plead guilty to emphasising PHYSICAL studies.

The important thing is to consider the chart as a whole, because it then becomes clear that ufology has many branches, each highly specialised, and requiring much study and effort if we are going to increase our understanding of the problem. It is of course to that end - the enhancement of our knowledge of the UFO phenomenon - that this outline, incomplete as it is, is offered; if it contributes in any way to the establishment of a scientific formulation of ufology, it will have served its purpose.

## BOOKS

Reviews by Peter Rogerson except where stated.

HERVEY, Michael. UFOs; The American Scene.  
Hale, 1976. £4.50

Ufology is such a fascinating, intellectually stimulating subject of such wide scope, that it is a marvel how many people manage to write such damn boring books about it. This is one such.

It purports to be a survey of UFO activity in the USA from the 50's to about 1971, with a few excursions into the prehistory of the subject. 1897 is dismissed with three cases, and it is symptomatic that one of these is the Hamilton "calfnapping" hoax. The bulk of the book is a strung out rehash of lights in the sky; close encounter and contactee reports don't get a look in. Such a collection may be of some value as a catalogue for further research, but as seems inevitable in such productions the index is pathetic, and no sources are given. This makes it useless for the researcher, and boring to the casual reader. Hervey's knowledge of the whole UFO field seems limited; a chapter headed "The Most Fantastic Case on Record" turns out to be about a Fortean sky-fall which would only seem fantastic to anyone whose experience of the field is extremely limited. The names left out of the index read like a Who's Who of American ufology.

The book jacket threatens a forthcoming book on British UFO scene; and about a year ago MUF0B received a circular letter from the author, asking for our complete back issues and files. Not wishing to be quoted at length without acknowledgement, we declined. This is hack work of the worst kind.

- John Rimmer

STANWAY, Roger and RANDLES, Jenny. UFO Investigation: a field investigators handbook.  
1st edition, BUF0RA, 1976, £3.00

The idea of producing a guide on how to investigate UFO experiences is in theory quite good; this attempt is not so good. The main impression that is generated is that of an obsession with trivial detail, and a weight of bureaucracy. Within the actual investigation procedure, the obvious vies with the absurd. After warning that investigators should not alarm percipients by wild talk (quite correctly), they then urge that investigators should approach alleged 'landing sights' accom-

panied by geiger counter, dosimeter, and "the investigator ought to wear rubber gloves, face mask, goggles and wellington boots". One wonders what effect that would have on the percipient, let alone the spectacle it would present to the popular press!

Then there are the official looking questionnaires for both the percipient and the investigator, plus supplementary forms, and report sheets to be done in quadruplicate. In fact a feast of paperwork that would be the envy of any civil service. In fact, such questionnaires are rarely helpful and tend only to scatter meaningful information.

The whole procedure is implicitly based on the supposition that the investigation is to determine whether or not a particular UFO report is generated by (as one BUF0RA official put it) "genuine extraterrestrial hardware"; and alternative concepts, to which these techniques would not apply, are not considered. The investigation is geared very much to LITS, and occupant reports are still regarded with great suspicion.

The lack of understanding of parapsychology among UFO organisations is illustrated by the listing of 'The Complete Illustrated Guide to Psychic Sciences', Colin Wilson's "The Occult", and John Taylor's "Superminds" as representative works - a choice unlikely to enamour them to parapsychologists.

The work emphasises a rather sad fact, that the more 'scientific' and pretentious UFO researchers try to become, the more they appear to outsiders as 'playing scientist': to quote one American correspondent "people who have never got over their pre-adolescent interest in chemistry sets and toy telescopes".

BALLESTER-OLMOS, Vicente-Juan. A catalogue of 200 Type-1 UFO Events in Spain and Portugal.  
Center for UFO Studies (924 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60202). April 1976. \$4.50

This new edition of Snr Ballester's catalogue of Iberian Type-1 reports (first published in FSR special issue 4) has now doubled in size. The result shows an excellent cross-section of the nature of the Type-1 experience, with reports starting from 1914. The cases presented include that of an old lady who had the telepathic impression of the birth of a grandson while observing a UFO and occupants (case 4); the small being who sheltered from a storm in a peasants hut (case 7); the group of twenty children who waved to the tiny occupant of a UFO (case 22); the faceless being which stalled a car engine (case 92); the truck driver who encountered UFOs and strange beings on his outward and return journeys (case 175); and the old peasant who saw an 'Army'.

This document is highly recommended, and your reviewer hopes that other researchers will follow suit in their own countries. (And get a



better response than he did when he tried it in Britain!)

STEIGER, Brad. Mysteries of time and space. (With special archaeological research by Ron Calais) Dell, 1976. \$1.75.

Part one of this book is a collection of alleged archaeological anomalies, which would be more impressive if they were not taken from such sources as Creationist Newsletter.

The second part deals with a variety of Fortean and parapsychical phenomena, including UFOs, in terms of 'the reality game'. Steiger's central thesis is that reality is 'plastic' and that anomalous phenomena are dies in a game, in which access can be gained to non-ordinary reality. Thus certain Fortean events can best be understood in terms of a 'play reality' in which it is permissible to think in terms of playing games with mythological entities, though Steiger comes close to the error of thinking that you can use such concepts in 'ordinary reality'.

SMITH, Warren. UFO Trek. Zebra, 1976. \$1.75

General discussion of fringe areas of ufology, which seems quite reasonable until you see Hynek's name misspelled, and realise that Smith (alias Eric Norman) is one of the most unreliable hacks in the field.

HEWES, Hayden and Brad STEIGER. (Comps. and ed.) UFO Missionaries Extraordinary. Pocket Books 1976. \$1.75

This is a study of 'The Two', Herb Applewhite and Bonnie Lee Trousdale Nattles, who led a millenarian 'wilderness cult' which attracted sensational headlines in 1974. The central theme of the cult was the abandonment of all social ties in search of a private gnosis in preparation for a very literally interpreted Second Coming. It appears to be a space-age version of a fairly long line of milleniarist, perfectionist cults. The two leaders both had records of personal problems, minor criminal episodes, and involvement in a variety of occult and metaphysical causes.

While the documentation of the interviews with The Two will be of some interest to students of contemporary religious cults, the study is generally too superficial and uncritical to be of any lasting value.

ZEIDMAN, Jennie. The Lumberton Report: UFO activity in southern North Carolina.

(E Lee Spiegel and Ted Phillips, principal investigators) Center for UFO Studies, 6.00\$

In depth report of a local UFO flap, including close encounter cases, involving police officers and other residents. Interesting, but overpriced at \$6.00.



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